

HE Organized FARMER

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The FUA Did It

Last year's Convention passed a resolution, requesting that some local outlet be authorized to stock livestock medicines such as calcium dextros and calcium gluconate. The reason for this request was that in some areas drugstores and veterinarians are located too far away for emergency use.

This resolution was presented to the provincial government. After discussing the matter with the special provincial committee on drugs, the FUA is pleased to be able to announce that the two above mentioned medicines are now available at more local outlets.

November 13 Is THE Day

The FUA Board has chosen November 13 as the day for the Membership Drive.

Our drive last year was very successful. Let's repeat it this year and increase our membership to 30,000. Farmers must unite, else they won't be heard. Mark on your calendar November 13 as an important day and start thinking how you can make those neighbors, who are not members of the FUA, understand that they must be members of our organization to protect their own interests.

ONE PENNY IS BRONZE TEN TOGETHER MAKE A SILVER DIME

By ED NELSON, FUA PRESIDENT

In the last issue of the OF, I suggested that one way of helping ourselves financially was to get more for the money we spend, and I said that this could be done by greater use of our farm co-operatives. In this article I would like to pursue this idea still further. I believe the co-operative idea can serve us in still another field.

In Saskatchewan, just after the war, a number of co-operative farms were set up, mostly by men returning from the services. Some of them failed, which is to be expected with any idea. But one at least has succeeded, and, in fact is now one of the most remarkable co-ops in Canada.

The group of young men, some married, some single, who set up this co-op 17 years ago, have proven quite conclusively that such a farm can succeed financially far better than any single farm could succeed under similar circumstances. More important however, is the fact that these men with their wives and families have shown that a co-operative community has many advantages, and in such a community can be developed people who seem to be better adjusted socially to the problems of our society.

Handled as One Unit

This co-operative farm handles its land as one unit. It buys the machinery it needs to handle this unit, instead of each man having a full line of machines which he cannot use to full advantage because he hasn't enough for them to do. Such a farm allows the members to specialize — each to his own liking. One is the mechanic, one the livestock man, one the poultryman, etc. It means a central water system, sewage system, electrical system, a central garden if possible, instead of a dozen little ones. And it means that the people there think of the group, instead of each thinking of themselves.

A school was built to serve this community. When the children came to high school age, they went to the nearest town high school by bus. A prominent educator in the area said that they were a remarkably well adjusted, and mature group.

Many Advantages

This seems to me to be a most important development. Are we overlooking one of the possible answers to our problems? This type of co-operative farm gives all the advantages of a big company farm — big fields, effective use of machinery, bulk buying, development of specialists, mechanics, livestock men, etc., as well as the advantages of community living. At the same time it retains the family farm home idea, with the farmer working for himself (that is himself as part

of the group) and feeling that he has a part in everything that happens.

More Simple Forms

There are other more simple farm co-ops. There are many cases where a group of farmers — a father and sons, for example, pool their machinery, but each retains his own land. These offer an opportunity to cut down on machinery investment, and often allow the group to buy machines they could not afford individually. I think there are opportunities here, I think we need to examine them all, and to act upon any of them that appeal to us.

Self-Help Only Help Of Real Value

In other words, I believe in co-operatives, as a means of self-help, and I believe that self-help, in the long run, is the only help that is of real value.

As a basis for discussion, talk over the following ques-

tions at your next local meeting.

1. How much more land or livestock can you handle with your present equipment and labor?
2. Take a group of 5 local farms. If they were handled as one unit, how much of their present machinery could be dispensed with?
3. Could these 5 farms, operating as one big unit afford better machinery, or more needed machinery than they can afford at present?
4. Do you think the people in your area could work together as a co-op farm group?

POOL RATE \$15

The pool rate for delegates attending the Annual Convention to be held from December 9 - 13, at the Palliser Hotel in Calgary, has been set at \$15.

Imported Meats

The NFU joint board meeting passed a resolution that all imported meat be positively identified as imported. There have been complaints that meat imported from New Zealand and Australia is graded and stamped with Canadian markings.



From left to right: Mrs. Olive Aitken, president of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Farmers' Union; Mrs. Hazel Braithwaite, president of the FWUA; Mrs. G. van Beekhoff-van Selms, president of the Associated Country Women of the World, from Zoelen, Holland; Mrs. Jeanne Williams, president of the Women's Section of the Ontario Farmers' Union; Mrs. Beatrice Trew, president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union. This picture was taken at the banquet, sponsored by the provincial government during the joint NFU board meeting at Edmonton.

H. B. ROUTE, SEAWAY ARE COMPETITORS

Price Advantage Diminishing

The Hudson Bay Route Annual Meeting held this year at Dauphin, Manitoba was well attended. It was also more interesting than usual, as a lot of factual information was brought out.

Among the more important persons attending were representatives of the National Harbours Board, Board of Grain Commissioners, Canadian Wheat Board, C.N.R., Manitoba Wheat Pool, Department of Trade and Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan Pool, U.G.G., etc. Speakers at two banquets given for the delegates were two Manitoba Cabinet Ministers. There were also many representatives of Chambers of Commerce, seven M.L.A.'s and a Calgary alderman. The two Alberta Board members, Grant McEwan and James Cameron, were conspicuous by their absence.

Some of the main facts brought out in discussion and questions may be summarized as follows:

1. The present price advantage of the Hudson Bay Route is considerably less than before the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway came into operation. Mr. Robertson of the Canadian Wheat Board estimated it at 4 1/2 to 5c per bushel as against a high of 14c at one time. Mr. Gray, secretary of the Hudson Bay Route, challenged this but was unable to disprove it.
2. The Wheat Board has to offer wheat at Churchill 2c per bushel cheaper in order to induce buyers to take delivery there.
3. Churchill harbor and elevator has never paid its own way at the rates charged. The loss this year is estimated at \$200,000. In some years it has reached \$400,000.
4. Imports through Churchill continue to be disappointing and rather tend to decrease.
5. In case of a short crop there may be very little wheat available for handling through Churchill.
6. Opinions differ as to whether much more wheat could be handled without increased elevator capacity at Churchill.
7. The new extension of 900 feet to the present wharf at Churchill was opened August 1, 1963.

In spite of the handicaps mentioned, there was general agreement that the development of the north will increase the importance of Churchill as a seaport. The usual run of resolutions asking for increased facilities and sweeping investigation into prolonging the shipping season were passed. Investigation was also asked of a rather visionary scheme for developing water traffic on the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton to Lake Winnipeg or perhaps Hudson Bay. Comparisons were made between the Saskatchewan and the Rhine in Europe. This comparison seemed very far-fetched to me as conditions are totally different.

Another visionary idea advanced by a member from Fairview was the building a railway from tide-

water at Stewart B. C. to Churchill. The trend of the times seems to be against any further railway extension, except for special cases.

Election of officers produced no great changes. The association is well served by its president Mr. Woodward. The vice-president, Mr. Richford, is a sincere and dedicated type of man who combines enthusiasm with common sense. The secretary, Jim Gray, is of course Mr. Hudson Bay Route himself.

Altogether a rather interesting meeting held in a lovely area of Manitoba at the best time of year. Next year's meeting will be held at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

—Henry Young

C. Anderson

Mr. Clare Anderson, FUA vice-president, will be unable, on doctor's orders, to actively participate in the work of the organization in the immediate future. At the moment it appears likely that this period of inactivity will have to last till about the end of December, but it is also possible that it will necessarily be extended well into next year.

We sincerely regret that Mr. Anderson will not be able for a while to give his good services to our organization for which he has done so much valuable work. We wish him a speedy recovery both for his own sake and for the benefit of the FUA.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. A. Anderson, member of the Executive, has been appointed by the Board as the FUA's representative on the Alberta Economic and Productivity Council.

LOWER CHARGES

The Board of Grain Commissioners has reduced the shrinkage allowance on wheat from 3/4th of one percent to 1/4 of one percent. The National Farmers' Union had recommended a reduction of this allowance.

The Board has also reduced the elevation charges for wheat, barley, rye, and corn, as some of the grain handling co-operatives had urged. These charges are now at the level that existed previous to the increase granted by the grain commissioners at the beginning of the crop year 1962-63. Elevation charges are now again 2 1/2 cents per bushel. They were 3 cents.

GENERAL SCIENCES

3 NEWS ITEMS - 3 PHASES OF PROBLEM

Find Your Own Solution Make Farm Voice Strong

On one and the same page of the Edmonton Journal we saw three items which intrigued us more than a little bit.

The first one was headed: Western overproduction seen as a threat to wheat market.

The second one showed a picture of a farmer in the Stony Plain area busily plowing late in the evening, the land in front of him stretching as far as the eye can see.

Number three was a story about the enormous demand for homesteads in the Peace River district. In 1962, 2,600 applications were received for homesteads in that area. It appears that the flow of applications this year will be in excess of 1962. The article pointed out the need for roads in that newly opened up country.

The federal minister of trade and commerce, Mitchell Sharp, touched upon the matter of overproduction at the banquet, sponsored by the Alberta Government for the delegates of the NFU joint board meeting. He said a forecast supply of more than one billion bushels of wheat this year will be more than twice the quantity that can be disposed of in a single year, "even under the best circumstances." He advised prairie farmers to turn some of their efforts to production of more feeds and more livestock. An increasing demand for feed grains and livestock is expected for the next 15 years.

Mr. Sharp showed the overproduction side of the problem. There appear on the horizon signs which could result in lower world market

prices for wheat. If the wheat price goes down, overproduction can be blamed for it.

The picture published on that same page shows a horizon also. The farmer is plowing towards it, rightly trying to keep his land in as good a condition as possible for next year's crop. This means production, quite likely overproduction.

The third item confirms the opening up of vast new tracts of land by people who want to be farmers, who want to cultivate the soil and make a living off what that soil produces. The labor of their hands will produce more food, for which no markets may be available.

These three things should set us thinking. Is it enough to hoist warning signs? Will conversion of grain land to grass be a solution? It may be of some help, but it seems to be no more than a partial solution.

So many minds have been thinking about the farm problem that

one thing has become very clear: there is no easy solution. If there is no overall solution, we will have to attack it piece by piece, trying to make them fit in an overall concept. Farmers can't afford to let this be done by non-farmers. They must use their own brains. But more than that, they must wage their own fight, not by sitting home and complaining, complaining, complaining This will make things only worse.

Farmers have a right to a place in the sun, just as everyone else in society. Sometimes you have to fight for that place. That time is now, because the influence of the farming community in our Canadian society decreases day by day. Unite and bring your neighbors into our organization. You need them. If the farmers' voice is not strong enough, don't put the blame on others. Perhaps the blame is yours, because not enough thinking and not enough work has been done by you to give that voice the respect and strength it deserves and needs.

Canadian Divorce Law Dates Back To 1857

In Canada the chief ground for divorce is adultery. In Nova Scotia in addition to adultery, cruelty, impotence and kindred within the prohibitive degrees — by Statute 32, Henry VIII (1600), are also considered grounds for divorce.

In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in addition to adultery are frigidity or impotence, also Henry VIII.

In Ontario and the four western provinces in addition to adultery are rape, sodomy and bestiality.

Briefly then the situation is that whatever the real cause for the breakdown of any Canadian marriage, dissolution can come in the great majority of cases only if the party can prove the other guilty of at least one act of physical infidelity. It would follow then that these people are given preference since no consideration is given those who do not commit an act of infidelity.

At Confederation in 1867 Canada took over English Law as it was at that date unless it was in conflict with Canadian Law already established. With respect to divorce the Canadian provinces also took over the English Law of Divorce under the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 with its provision that divorce could be obtained only upon proof of adultery.

No Significant Changes

There have been no significant

changes in the Canadian Divorce Law since Confederation. In reality our divorces are still granted under the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857. To those who render objections on religious grounds we would point out that Canada already has a Divorce Law, outdated as it is and that the changing of this law would not effect them.

Men and women in Quebec and Newfoundland if they seek divorce must go to the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa where the Senate and the House of Commons can pass a bill dissolving the marriage. The sole ground is adultery.

The important point is that in Canada there is no escape from the conclusion that Parliament and the Courts no longer hold that marriage is indissoluble. Parliament only says that if you wish to dissolve a marriage the only grounds on which the law will permit you to do so is a single act of infidelity, and of course in Nova Scotia, cruelty.

The Spiritual Basis

Your Committee contends that to make the isolated act of adultery the sole and only grounds for divorce is wrong in principle and vicious in practice. This seems to give the spiritual basis of marriage no place at all.

It is unnecessary to remind Canadians of the abuses which the Canadian kind of divorce law has produced. Among them are dishonest detectives, professional co-respondents, legal practices which bring the courts into disrepute and spread a stain upon the dignity of parliament.

Decency Missing

Of the Law of Divorce as it exists in Canada today a great English Judge had this to say, when it was still law in England. "It is supposed to uphold decency but it outrages every principle of decency, those who uphold it talk of decency but those who have to enforce it are reminded of the sewer. It is intended we are told to preserve the distinction between the mating of animals and human love which has a spiritual and intellectual splendour denied to the brute beasts but by insisting that the physical act of love is the one foundation of marriage it makes us one with the beasts. It is illogical, it is cruel, it is barbarous, it is disgusting."

Let us go back then to some of the possible reasons for disunity in a marriage, also let us examine the vows two people take before God when the marriage is solemnated. The lines of the marriage contract spoken by the husband "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" in reality mean nothing.

Recently a woman wrote to the legal section of a western farm paper. The problem was as follows — She and her husband had been married for 25 years and started with nothing. In 25 years they had accumulated three quarters of land, 30 head of cattle and were in reasonable financial conditions. They had raised 2 children who were now on their own. The husband announced to the wife that she was getting hard to live with and he wanted her to leave. The question was how much of the property would she be entitled to. The answer: Nothing. She was entitled to support only. In reality while she is entitled to support it is difficult to collect if the husband does not wish to pay.

Change In England

In England, 1937, they enacted, as a result of long hard work by Mr. A. P. Herbert and others, a new Matrimonial Causes Act broadening divorce grounds and an act which was consolidated by the English Matrimonial Causes Act of 1950.

Canadian divorce law then is English law ante-1937. Since that time in England either the wife or husband has been able to petition for divorce on any of the following grounds:

1. Adultery
2. Desertion without cause for a period of three years immediately preceding the Petition
3. If since the celebration of a marriage one spouse has treated the other party with cruelty
4. If one party is incurably of unsound mind and has been under treatment for five years immediately preceding the Petition
5. The wife may petition on grounds that the husband has been guilty of rape, sodomy or bestiality.

In Scotland grounds for divorce are similar and it is of interest that desertion has been a grounds for divorce in Scotland since 1560.

A Uniform Law

The Australian Matrimonial Causes Act 1959 replaced the diverse grounds of divorce obtaining throughout the States of the Australian Commonwealth by a uniform divorce law. It provides matrimonial relief by dissolution of marriage upon the following grounds:

1. Adultery
2. Wilful desertion for a period of not less than two years
3. Wilful and persistent refusal to consummate the marriage.
4. Habitual cruelty during a period of not less than one year.
5. The commission by the other party of rape, sodomy or bestiality.
6. Habitual drunkenness or habitual intoxication by reason of taking or using to excess any sedative, narcotic or stimulating drug or preparation for a period of not less than two years or has been a habitual drunkard or habitually been so intoxicated for a part or parts of such period.
7. A wife may petition if her husband has within a period of not exceeding five years suffered frequent convictions for crime in respect of which he has been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for not less than three years and has habitually left the wife without reasonable means of support.
8. If the other party to the marriage has been in prison for a period of not less than three years after conviction for an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for life or for a period of five years or more and is still in prison at the date of the Petition.
9. If since the marriage and within a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the Petition the other party to the marriage has been convicted on indictment of having attempted murder or unlawfully to kill the Petitioner or has committed an offence involving the intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm on the Petitioner or the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on the Petitioner.
10. That the other party to the marriage has habitually and wilfully failed throughout the period two years immediately preceding the date of the Petition to pay maintenance for the Petitioner which has been ordered by any Court or agreed to be paid under an agreement between the parties to the marriage providing for their separation.
11. That the other party to the marriage has for a period of not less than one year failed to comply with a decree of restitution of conjugal rights made under the Act.
12. If the other party to the marriage at the date of the Petition is of unsound mind and unlikely to recover and since

the marriage and within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of the Petition has been confined for a period of or for periods aggregating not less than 5 years in an institution where persons may be confined for unsoundness of mind in accordance with law or in more than one such institution.

13. The parties to the marriage have separated and therefore have lived apart for a continuous period of not less than five years immediately preceding the date of the Petition and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed.

14. The other party to the marriage has been absent from the Petitioner for such time and in such circumstances as to provide reasonable grounds for presuming that he or she is dead.

New Zealand law has somewhat similar provisions.

Narrow Grounds

In the United States as we all know each State has a jurisdiction in divorce and grounds vary from State to State. The range extends from New York, where like Canada, the sole ground is adultery, to Nevada which allegedly for commercial reasons rejoices in a free wheeling divorce mill. Six weeks' residence in that State gives its courts a jurisdiction under which they grant divorce for every reason or none, and condition of affairs which those who oppose divorce reform in our country have used to frighten Canadian opinion. It is therefore of the greatest interest to notice that in England the Courts have not permitted the additional grounds of desertion and cruelty to open wide the door to wholesale divorce. Both grounds are interpreted very narrowly. The Petitioner must prove that there was desertion without cause and the English Courts have been particularly careful with cases alleging cruelty in order to see that real cruelty with harmful effects on a Petitioner be proved.

But in Canada our divorce law is the law of 1857. In the hundred and five years since that date the other important legal incidents of marriage have changed beyond recognition. Only in divorce law has there been no change

F.W.U.A. Divorce Committee

Access To Lakes

The FUA Board referred to the Executive a resolution passed by the district 4 convention, which asked free access for the public to all natural lakes in the province.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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It becomes more and more important to have your Income Tax filed the way it should be done.

(Do you know that the Alberta Medical Plan speaks of "Alberta residents whose taxable income is below \$500 according to federal government regulations?")

For members living near Edmonton our income tax department at Central Office can be a real help.

Those living farther away can profit from our Income Tax Field Service.

Bring this matter up at your local meeting. Form a group and notify Central Office how many members want assistance in filing their tax returns.

.....

IT CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

.....

F.U.A. Income Tax Service

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Hour Guarantee Requested

Farm tractors have at the present a "time guarantee" no matter whether they are used twenty-four hours a day or very sparingly. The district 7 convention considered this to be not a good solution. It was felt that all farm tractors, regardless of size or make, should have a stipulated hour guarantee, for example 2000 hours of use. One difficulty could be the clock registering the number of hours the tractor would be in use. It was felt, however, that it wouldn't be too difficult for the manufacturers to make a clock with which nobody could tamper. The FUA board, which held its summer meeting from July 26 — 28 at the FUA Central Office, endorsed this resolution.

Killing Date Stamp No Solution

The FUA Board did not endorse a resolution, coming from district 9, requesting that all poultry products sold in the whole or roasting state be stamped as to the killing date. The purpose of this resolution, namely to protect the public when buying poultry, was clearly recognized. There was, however, sincere doubt whether this purpose would be achieved by using killing date stamps. Though this date is not unimportant, the way the meat is handled after the killing is more important as far as quality is concerned. A date stamped on the meat does not give any quality guarantee.

Mercury In Jumpy Mood During S. F. Y. P. Week

The Saskatchewan Farm Young Peoples Week was this year held at Fort Qu'Appelle from July 22 - 26. R. J. Scott, Majorville, attended this week as delegate of the Jr. FUA. It wasn't exactly cool when the week started. The activities on the first day consisted of a Recreation workshop. With the mercury in the thermometer in a jumpy mood, swimming received all the attention.

The Hon. J. C. Nollel officially opened the Young Peoples Week on Tuesday. He spoke about the prospects of a very good crop and told the audience that a move is afoot for a better stabilized economy through more diversity in agricultural products. The Saskatchewan government is giving assistance through public pastures from which there are now 194 in the province.

Bev Currie, Jr. SFU president, outlined the activities of his organization on Wednesday. Among these are a Prairie Queen contest, workshops, art competitions and an essay contest.

The Better Meetings Institute gave directions on how a meeting should be arranged and conducted. Some valuable advice was given also about public speaking.

On Thursday, Mr. D. R. McRorie spoke about the family farm and father and son agreements. Everything in these agreements should be clearly written out, but the most important thing is the willingness of both parties to make them work.

Dr. William Clark of the Zion United Church spoke about the topic "Choosing a partner for life". He stressed the point that

the young man and the girl should share some of the basic interests in life.

On the last day a fire demonstration was held under the direction of Bob Gawley, district fire inspector. The demonstration showed how and why fires start, but also methods to fight them.

Co-op Delegates

The FWUA brought a resolution before the FUA Board, reading: WHEREAS our Co-operative organizations have information and knowledge that would be of benefit to the delegate body in Annual Convention.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we ask the agricultural producer co-ops to send a delegate to the FUA convention, and that this delegate be a member of the FUA.

The Board endorsed this resolution and it will be sent to the Annual Convention.

KEEP UP WITH THE GOOD WORK

The following resolution, passed at the district 1 convention, was endorsed by the FUA Board:

RESOLVED that we commend the Governments, Departments of Agriculture, Universities and all other concerned with the control of insect pests for their efforts to find biological controls to replace chemical controls, and

FURTHER that we urge them to redouble their efforts in this direction.

ARE YOU A KILLER?

Carelessness Can Easily Make You One

By Mrs. L. Allard, FWUA District 8 Director

Cars can be killers. Animals often are. Electricity, water, poisons all take lives every year. The reading of estimated deaths on holiday weekends mean very little to us until a loved one is involved. Could it be YOU who would be responsible? Are YOU also a potential killer? Carelessness, temper, neglect, ignorance and lack of interest are all factors of human nature that play a great role in all accidents.

"It can't happen to me" is a common thought, and yet in some way it often does. Some are fortunate and spared, others suffer heartbreak, pain and financial worry. What is in store for you and me? Seldom we know.

We can, however, make an inventory to see what odds we are gambling with. You may wish to make this a local project. To start, we must realize first that people, including you and me, are in some way a controlling force of all accidents. Give this serious thought.

Take Sheet of Paper

Take pencil and paper. Divide the sheet in two or three columns. First—write down all the potential accident factors that now exist in your home and general environment, your public centres and roads.

In the second—for each factor write the ways of corrections, or removal of the danger.

In the third (at a later date)—write down what was actually done and when. This will be the big test, the important one.

Your list may read like this:

● **Danger** — Firearms in the home.

● **Precaution** — Teach all older children the proper use of and rules to follow regarding guns. Remove temptation from smaller children by removing the bolt or firing pin and locking it with the ammunition in a secure place.

● **Result** — Date . . . John fixed a gun rack that can be locked, with a safe space for the shells.

* * *

● **Danger** — Frayed Cords. Electricity in general.

● **Precaution** — Check all electrical appliances and cords at regular intervals. Know the wiring plan of your house, line capacities, breaker systems, etc., and teach the children what to do in the event of short circuits or fire.

● **Result** — Date . . . replaced washing machine cord. Found kitchen circuit was outdated and insufficient. Had electrician install a heavy duty 20 amp circuit.

More For The List

These are just two examples. The danger lists should contain these as well as others:

Old wells, poisons, heating systems, glass, farm animals, machinery, dark paths or stairways, dug-outs, sprays, chemicals, blind corners of roads, waxed surfaces, smoking habits and many others to conform with general surroundings.

In regard to an automobile several items could be the cause of accidents. The car should be checked regularly for poor tires, worn king pins, poor lights and signals, faulty brakes, poor wheel alignment, short circuits.

Yes, women, too, require mechanical knowledge to qualify as a safe driver. Any mechanical variation of your car should be brought to the attention of the person in charge of repairs. Insist on your right to have such faults repaired at once.

Few accidents are purely accidental. Most are caused by a careless action or neglect of some person. Don't allow yourself to become careless.

Three Commandments

As a reminder here are three driving commandments.

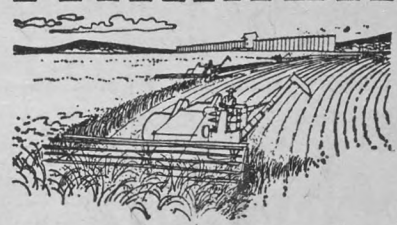
(1) **Know thy self** — Study your personal habits and attitudes. Drive according to your ability, sight, health and general condition. Reaction time varies with the way a person feels. Temper and driving make potential killers. Good drivers require patience, quick reactions, good sight, ability, and common sense.

(2) **Know thy auto** — All vehicles are in some way different. Wheel base, windshield, headlights, vehicle weight, brakes, steering, all change the reaction of the car. Learn to adjust to different vehicles and drive accordingly. Drive all strange vehicles with added caution.

(3) **Know thy neighbor** — To err is human, be prepared to accept others' mistakes and never take anything for granted. Always watch for the unexpected reaction

Working hand in hand with

ALBERTA'S BUSINESSMAN FARMER



Headquarters for

MAPLE LEAF

QUALITY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

It's good business to buy Maple Leaf! High quality . . . and patronage dividends! U.F.A. Co-op works for you—because it is owned by farmers, controlled by farmers, and operated solely for the benefit of farmers.

of others as well as your own driving.

* * *

As you finish your inventory you will realize that you, too, could be a killer by practicing neglect. With correction and foresight you may be a guardian angel, though unrecognized as such. You, in your small way, may unknowingly save someone's life or prevent serious injury.

ARDA PROJECTS

The NFU will ask ARDA authorities to integrate their rehabilitation program with other authorities so that farmers displaced by ARDA projects can be relocated or retrained and that low income farmers on the fringes of such projects can be allowed to take part.

SNOW REMOVAL

The FUA Board passed a motion that no action be taken on a resolution from the district 1 convention that the minister of highways in Alberta issue instructions that on all side roads or known used driveways the ridge of snow be cleared off during the plowing of the main roads.

TOWARDS BETTER O.F.

The FUA Board has accepted the idea of publishing in 1964, 44 issues of The Organized Farmer if circumstances warrant such a move. This would mean that our paper would be published every week except during the summer months. It would provide a much better means of communication. Such a publication schedule will give also the opportunity of writing regularly about farm machinery, repairing such machinery, legal problems, tax problems, etc., for which there is no space available at this moment, though they are very important to our members.

A.C.W.W. PRESIDENT WAS IN EDMONTON

Mrs. G. van Beekhoff — van Selms, the president of the Associated Country Women of the World, is tall and blonde, an imposing figure when she stands up and speaks, as she did at a luncheon in Edmonton, organized by the FWUA, and attended by around 100 people. She spoke English fluently.

During the luncheon Mrs. Van Beekhoff said she travels three months out of every year. In 1963 the North American continent had to be visited. The ACWW brings together women from rural areas all over the world. They have many interests in common, and they are also willing to help each other.

The headquarters of the organization are in London, England. From there connections are kept with the different parts of the world.

The organization fully recognizes the importance of helping other people. This should never be seen as charity. Mrs. Van Beekhoff herself abhors the word, and she believes that it should be stricken from the dictionary. When we are helping other people, it should be done on the basis of helping them to help themselves. In that way you give the most valuable assistance possible.

Financial help can be given through the Pennies for Friendship action. During the luncheon Mrs. J. R. Hallum, second Vice-president of the FWUA, presented a cheque of \$190 to Mrs. Van Beekhoff, the pennies for friendship collected by the members of the FWUA. She also presented Mrs. Van Beekhoff with two silver spoons.

Many questions have been asked about the name of the ACWW president. Her official name is Mrs. G. van Beekhoff — van Selms. When a Dutch girl marries, she doesn't lose her own maiden name. This one is added to the name of the husband. In this case Mrs. Van Beekhoff's maiden name was G. van Selms. When she married Mr. Van Beekhoff she became Mrs. G. van Beekhoff — van Selms, keeping her own first name, not taking the first name of her husband. In regular conversation the shorter form of Mrs. Van Beekhoff is used. The question has also been asked why in some cases a v is used and in others a V. Standard Dutch procedure is

FOREST COVERS REMOVAL

The following resolution of district 2 will be presented to the Annual Convention:

RESOLVED that a permit be required before the removal of forest cover, such permit to be obtained from a committee of three, two members to be appointed by the Agricultural Service Board or similar organization, and the third member to be the owner of the land.

TO STUDY RAIL ABANDONMENT

The joint board meeting of the NFU passed a resolution aimed at coping with the major re-adjustments to western agriculture which is expected to follow rail line abandonments. The union will begin a study of the grain storage and handling problem to determine suitable alternate methods of country elevator grain storage, handling and transportation that will cost the producer less; possible development of a better storage program at seaboard to improve export flow; development of a farm storage program that will ease the cost to the producer.

Canadian National Railways alone plans to abandon 1,460 miles of western rail lines serving 396 elevators. The CPR has not given any indication yet how many miles of rail line the company want to abandon.

Another resolution passed asking the federal government to set up a committee to study "the social and economic implications, involved in suspension of railway branch line service."

to use in all names with van or van de, van der, van den a V when only the family name is written or printed. As soon as a first name is added it becomes a v.

FREIGHT ON EGGS

The district 7 convention asked the FUA to take action to protest the railway freight increase on eggs.

As soon as we heard of this increase, the FUA took action in combination with other organizations. In a letter just recently received, The Express Traffic Association of Canada writes:

"The minimum charge on shipments of eggs moving in Western Canada has been carefully reconsidered by our member companies and it is felt justified inasmuch as there has not been an increase in the rates at this time but rather that the minimum charge only was raised because of the increased costs of handling small shipments and was effected to bring the minimum charge to the same level as applicable on other commodities and in other services.

"In view of the foregoing, we respectfully advise that our member organizations are not in a position to reduce the charge under discussion."

EDGERTON FLOAT WINS 1ST PRIZE

The Edgerton FUA Local entered a float in the Edgerton Sports Day parade and won 1st prize in the class for organizations. The unit consisted of a tractor and a rack, which carried two FUA banners. Tractor and rack were beautifully decorated with crepe paper and balloons. Streamers crossed the top of the rack and posters depicted the 8 major achievements of the FUA. Some 16 children and adults found a place on the rack. Two boys on decorated bicycles carried the local's banner in front of the tractor.

Past President Pins

A request has been made that "past presidents pins" be made available by the FUA. If Central Office receives orders for more than 50 of these pins, they will be ordered. The price will be \$1.50 per pin. Any local wishing to present such a pin to one or more past presidents can notify Central Office, enclosing payment for the exact number of pins needed. In case not enough pins are ordered, the monies will be refunded.

No Action Proposed

In the summer board meeting the Board of the FUA decided to take no action on a resolution, passed by the district 13 convention, to ask the provincial government for free chemicals for farmers to stamp out army worms, grasshoppers and other insect pests.

FUA PREPARED

We all know about the action undertaken by certain groups to get the Income Tax law changed so as to provide for discriminatory tax laws against co-operatives. The district 1 convention passed a resolution expressing that the FUA join with the co-operatives in opposing the recommendations of such groups as the Equitable Income Tax Foundation.

The FUA has already made the necessary preparations and on August 19 a FUA brief will be discussed at a hearing to be held in Edmonton.

Mileage Allowance

The FUA board is of the opinion that no action should be taken on a resolution from district 5, which wants to ask the provincial department of agriculture for consideration of mileage allowance for club leaders while on 4-H club work.

MEDICAL CARE

The National Farmers' Union's joint board meeting approved a motion that the federal government be urged to adopt "a universal comprehensive prepaid public medical insurance program providing complete medical, dental and optical care and covering the cost of prescription drugs."

SOME WERE LEFT OUT

Not every delivery point on the prairies will have had an opportunity to deliver 12 bushels of wheat an acre in the last crop year. Prospects of an excellent crop apparently have encouraged farmers to sell more grain than they would have done otherwise. The result

District 7 Re-elected G. Finlay As Director

District 7 held its convention at Wainwright. From the opening on delegates were on friendly ground, as they were greeted by the mayor of the town, Len D'Albertanson, who is also the publisher of the Star-Chronicle and a good friend of the farm union. Guest speakers were Ed Nelson, president of the FUA, and Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, president of the FWUA.

Attendance was somewhat below that of last year, but delegates showed much interest in the work of the organization. There were many questions from the floor. Twenty FUA locals and 7 FWUA locals were represented at the meeting. There were 8 visitors.

Geo. Finlay, Lloydminster, was re-elected by acclamation as FUA district director. Karl Marklund, Vermilion, was unopposed, re-elected as FUA alternate director. Mrs. Lena Belik, Edgerton, was re-elected by acclamation as FWUA director. Mrs. Florence Gordon, Hughenden, was elected as FWUA alternate director. Walter Smart, Mannville, and Fred Oester, Paradise Valley, were respectively re-elected by acclamation as FUA Jr. director and FUA Jr. alternate director.

All Must Help

Mrs. Braithwaite stressed in her address the necessity of all farm people working together to reach the goals they want to reach. Not just a group of the farming community must do the work, everyone must take part in it. Those staying aside are a hindrance to themselves and to their neighbors.

Mr. Ed Nelson touched mainly the important matter of marketing boards, one of the very few fields left to the farmer where he can exert some influence on the price of his products. At this moment the farmer is at the complete mercy of large concerns. He has no freedom, he can only accept what is offered him. Through a marketing board he

ARDA Pasture Costs Shared

The federal and provincial governments are sharing the costs of establishing a 14,300-acre grazing pasture at Wanham in the Peace River district.

Part of the ARDA program for Alberta, the reserve will serve 100 farmers and eventually carry up to 4,500 cattle.

Grading of Lumber

The District 9 convention passed a resolution requesting that all small saw mills operators be able to get their lumber government graded the same as the large operators and mills. As there was some doubt about the real meaning of this resolution, the FUA Board referred it to the Executive to obtain more information.

(The Canadian Lumber Standards, set by the federal government, require that an operator must process a minimum of 250,000 bdft. of lumber a year before it can be government approved stamped. The stamping is done by the Alberta Forest Products Association, but this association has to abide by the rule of a minimum of 250,00 bdft. a year. — Editor)

AIR POLLUTION

The district 12 convention passed a resolution urging the provincial Department of Health to move with haste to rectify the air pollution situation in the Pincher Creek area and other gas producing areas in the province. The FUA Board endorsed this resolution.

has been that on twenty-nine delivery points the 12-bushel quota could not be reached.

will get some of his freedom in the field of marketing.

A decision was made to split the district into six sub-districts. The following sub-district directors were elected: sub-district 1, Bob Parker, Dewberry; sub-district 2, Mike Warawa, Vermilion; sub-district 3, Neil Shook, Kitscoty; sub-district 4, Blanche Chetserman, Edgerton; sub-district 5, Ole Raasok, Irma; sub-district 6, Lars Sandahl, Hughenden.

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FARM LICENSE PLATES

At the district 5 convention two resolutions were passed concerning the issuing of farm license plates. One wants these plates to be issued only when the applicant can show a valid FUA membership card. The other asks that an applicant be required to state on his application where his land is located and give proof that he is a bonafide farmer. Both resolutions want to put a stop to abuses. One tries to do this and at the same time serve the FUA. The FUA board of directors apparently feels, though undoubtedly appreciating the thinking behind these resolutions, that the provincial government will refuse to take any steps in this direction. For that reason the FUA Board passed a motion to take no action.

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